

6-7-1894

Bulloch Times

Notes

Condition varies. Some pages missing or in poor condition.

Originals provided for filming by the publisher.

Gift of Statesboro Herald and the Bulloch County Historical Society.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/bulloch-news-issues>

Recommended Citation

"Bulloch Times" (1894). *Bulloch County Newspapers (Single Issues)*. 22.
<https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/bulloch-news-issues/22>

This newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Bulloch County Historical Newspapers at Digital Commons@Georgia Southern. It has been accepted for inclusion in Bulloch County Newspapers (Single Issues) by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Georgia Southern. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@georgiasouthern.edu.

WASHINGTON NOTES

WHAT IS GOING ON AT UNCLE SAM'S HEADQUARTERS.

Comment Concerning Transactions in the Various Departments.

The president Monday sent to the senate the nomination of Charles Nelson, of Maryland, to be second assistant postmaster general, vice J. Lowell Bell, resigned.

The democratic managers are becoming impatient at the time being consumed by the republicans in the discussion of the metal schedule and are beginning to talk among themselves of the desirability of prolonging the hours of debate.

District Attorney Birney concluded to lay the matter of the two correspondence questions asked them by the investigating committee before the grand jury. Mr. Birney said he did not expect the indictment to be made out in less than ten days and it will take nearly that length of time to prepare the document.

Though all kinds of sensational stories have been printed and talked of involving Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle in the scandal, Mr. Carlisle has appeared before the bribery committee and given such a straightforward and honest statement of his connection with the matter that no one now believes him to have been involved in any way.

A Washington special says: Second Assistant Postmaster General Lowell Bell has tendered his resignation to the president through the postmaster general, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year, June 30th, in order to accept the position of general traffic manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with headquarters at New York.

The official treasury statement issued June 1st shows that the expenditures of the government for the eleven months of the current fiscal year have exceeded the receipts by \$72,000,000, the aggregate standing in round figures: Receipts, \$268,000,000; expenditures, \$340,000,000. These figures indicate a total deficit for the twelve months of the fiscal year of about \$72,000,000.

Orders have been cable to the flag-ship Baltimore, of the Asiatic squadron, to proceed with all possible dispatch to the coast of Corea and take whatever measures are necessary for the protection of American interests. American troops will be sent to the King of Corea for his timely warning of the rebellion of some of his subjects, which is said to be directed against Americans.

Mr. Hook, republican, of Tennessee, has introduced in the house a bill appropriating \$50,000 for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from Toledo, O., via Cincinnati, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Atlanta to New Orleans. The bill provides that no part of the appropriation shall be expended unless the postmaster general deems it necessary in order to promote the interest of the postal service.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the president within the past week to secure the removal of Civil Service Commissioner Lyman. While the objections to Mr. Lyman in the past have originated principally, although not entirely, with the opponents of the civil service, the recent efforts against him have come from the friends of the reform. It is understood that the president has given a qualified consent to Mr. Lyman's removal.

The Debt Statement.

The debt statement, issued Friday afternoon, shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during May, of \$6,000,000. The interest-bearing debt decreased \$400; the non-interest-bearing debt decreased \$7,243,450. The balance at the close of the month was \$201,128,445, an increase of \$1,136,650. The total cash in the treasury, \$783,283,264; the gold reserve, \$78,037,267; net cash balances, \$39,101,008.

The Atlanta Exposition Bill. The bill appropriating \$200,000 for a government exhibit at the Atlanta exposition was favorably reported Monday by the appropriation committee, but not without strong opposition on the part of nearly half of those present. The supporters of the bill were Messrs. Livingston, of Georgia; Coombs, of New York; O'Neill, of Massachusetts; Dingley, of Maine; and Cannon, of Illinois. The negative vote was cast by Messrs. Sayers, of Texas, chairman of the committee; Brookshire, of Indiana; Williams, of Illinois; and Washington, of Tennessee—all democrats. The opinion for the appropriation was based upon several considerations, briefly these: That the present is a period of great

financial depression, and that the expenditure of public money; that the time is inopportune, coming, as it did, so closely after the World's Fair at Chicago; that each of the quartet in opposition was opposed to governmental aid for such purposes; and finally, that the means to defray expenses were so much in prospect and not sufficiently certain to justify the belief that it would prove a success. Reference is made in this connection to the estimated receipts which were submitted by the committee, which visited Washington several weeks ago. It is understood that the full committee have present the affirmative vote would have been materially increased. A minority report embracing the foregoing objection will be filed.

TRADE NOTES.

Business of the Past Week as Reviewed by Dun & Co.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "This is a week of clearing up in the finished business, represented by clearings and railway tonnage, there has been less decrease in the strike began than might have been expected. But in incalculable business, the orders which start the wheels to result in tonnage and payments weeks or months later, there seems to be an actual decrease. Not only are new orders few and small in most departments, but cancellations of orders previously given is increasingly numerous. This is, in part, the effect of the uncertainty which the strike produces, but it extends also to numerous industries which the proposed changes of duty might affect. Meanwhile exports of gold rapidly deplete, the treasury reserve, while money gathers there in unusual amount for the season, although prospects continue, on the whole, not favorable. The stoppage of iron furnaces between the Allegheny mountains and the Mississippi river has become complete, and a great number of concerns manufacturing iron, and others requiring soft-coal or coke for fuel, have been forced to stop.

"Business cannot increase in volume under such circumstances, and yet payments through all clearing houses for the week show a decrease of only 20.8 per cent, compared with last year, and nearly as large as in April, averaging about \$12,000,000 daily at all cities, against \$14,000,000 in that month and March, against \$14,000,000 in February.

"Though a large number of works are idle, the demands for products is not what might be expected, either in iron and steel, or in the output of iron and steel has been suddenly and sharply reduced, but the reduced supply seems about as sufficient for the demand as it was a month ago, except in Bessemer. Sales of small lots of Bessemer pig at places as distant as Texas and Florida for transportation to the Carnegie works, near Pittsburgh, disclose how completely stocks are exhausted, and sales for delivery in July and August at \$11 to \$11.15, a price \$1.50 higher than prevailed a few weeks ago, indicates the belief that the termination of the strike will not soon bring back the old prices. But for most products, notwithstanding the interruption, the demand is unexpectedly narrow, and buyers feel that the present advance is but temporary.

"The output of gold continues and is now believed to be due in part to preparation for gold redemption in Austria. The loss of \$5,000,000 this week and \$28,000,000 since May 1st, has reduced the treasury gold to about \$77,000,000. Meanwhile the Bank of England holds the largest gold reserve since 1879, the year of specie resumption here. Currency continues to come hither in great amounts from the interior, and bankers estimate that the sum required to be sent west, in connection with the crop movement next fall, will be not less than \$50,000,000. At present low prices the movement of grain is not likely to be rapid.

"Liabilities reported in failures for the fourth week of May were \$2,593,067, and for four weeks ending May 24th, \$11,392, of which \$4,445,005 were of manufacturing and \$5,906,801 of trading concerns. Reports yet to come in may increase the aggregate to \$14,000,000.

"Failures this week have been 183 in the United States against 238 last year, and 27 in Canada against 21 last year. Only two failures, 10 bank failures are for \$100,000 or more."

A COACH TURNS OVER

And Nearly Every Passenger Receives Injuries. There was a fearful accident on the Columbus, Ga., extension Wednesday morning. The rear coach of an excursion train left the track on a grade just after Holt's station was passed. The excursionists were mostly negroes celebrating the way to the Memorial Day celebration at Andersonville, but the rear coach was reserved for whites and the occupants of this coach were the victims of the accident. The train was on an embankment and was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour when the accident occurred. The derailed coach with its human freight turned over three times and nearly every one in it was more or less hurt. None in it were killed outright. A spreading rail caused the accident.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS

Showing What is Going On In Our Own and Foreign Lands.

It is reported that the village of Tabanilla, Mexico, was visited by a terrible storm a few days ago. A number of the adobe and frame residences and store buildings were blown away and ten persons killed and fifteen wounded.

After a long meeting of the coal miners of Alliance, Ohio, they decided to accept the operators' terms of \$1.05 for mining and return to work. Three large mines near the city limits will be started by this decision and a famine will be averted.

THE CONFERENCE.

The conference of the coal operators of Illinois, held at Springfield to arrange prices and to come to an agreement whereby the competition of the southern and central Illinois fields could be adjusted to the end of settling the great coal strike, came to naught.

At Cincinnati, Thursday, Judge Taft decided that the receivers of the Queen and Crescent (Cincinnati Southern) had the right to reduce the scale of wages or lessen the number of hours, thereby accomplishing the same result. He pays high tribute to Receiver Fifteen's ability.

Fifteen business houses and twenty residences in Ottumwa, Ia., were destroyed by fire Sunday. Five blocks are a mass of blackened ruins. For loss is estimated at \$225,000, and the insurance about one-third. A spark from a locomotive is supposed to have started the blaze.

Commander Kelly and his industrial army arrived at St. Genevieve, Mo., arrived provided with a day's rations by the navy, under instructions from the city council. Kelly claimed to have 1,200 men in his boats. The flotilla landed five miles below the city. Kelly has about perfected arrangements for a tow up the Ohio river to Wheeling, W. Va.

Owing to the scarcity of coal the Illinois Central will discontinue two passenger trains to the westward and Gilman division and every freight train except one. The Washburn shops, employing nearly 1,000 men, will close down, and every freight train not absolutely necessary will be abandoned. Within one week it is thought every industry in Springfield will be at a standstill for lack of coal.

A private dispatch from Ridgeway, Elk county, Pa., states that Sheriff Elliott had deported 150 men from Ridgeway and the surrounding towns to work on the Kanawha Co.'s mine at Shawmut. Resistance is expected from the striking miners who have been reinforced by 800 men from contiguous regions. Bloodshed is feared. The miners are well armed and desperate.

A London cable dispatch says: The formation of a French cabinet with three ministers—Poincaré, Decease and Hanotaux—avowedly hostile to Great Britain, excites grave apprehensions in English ministerial circles. The record of Hanotaux, the new French minister, in the past, places him in the front rank as a combinator of English occupation of Egypt and generally an enemy of England wherever the latter comes into competing contact with France.

A great drought in the far western part of Nebraska is reported. The farmers have been unable to raise a crop or obtain water for stock. As a consequence hundreds of farms in Lincoln and adjoining counties are being deserted by their tenants, who are moving eastward in wagons. No rain has fallen in weeks, and all vegetation is parched. Other portions of the state fare very much better, but in many places the small grain is a failure.

A terrific storm struck Hillsboro, Tex., at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, accompanied by torrents of rain and incessant lightning. The Episcopal church was completely demolished, as was also the house of John Morgan. The pump-house at Lake park was totally demolished and the grand stand at the fair grounds blown into the lake. A number of dwellings were blown away, foundations and badly damaged. The destruction to the oat crop and shade and fruit trees was very great.

The whistle at the Denver power mills, south of the city of Denver, Col., began to blow shortly after 11 o'clock Thursday night to warn the residents of the Platte river bottoms to seek higher grounds. The river has been steadily rising at the rate of from four to six inches an hour, and is outside the banks. The water is backed up to the Big dam shops at Burnham. At Joropa park the residents sought refuge in a school house, which is now partially submerged. There is much excitement in the flooded districts, but it is thought that no life will be rescued.

Heavy Loss By Fire. To city of St. Johns, N. B., suffered from serious fires Sunday morning, the total loss from which is \$289,000.

CONGRESSIONAL

DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE.

The Discussion of Important Measures Briefly Summarized.

Wednesday being Decoration Day, Mr. Stetson, at the opening of the session on Tuesday, moved that when the house adjourned it be until Thursday noon. Agreed to. Committees having been called for reports, the house went into committee of the whole—Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair—on the 10 per cent bank tax bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cox, of Tennessee; Johnson, of Indiana, and Black, of Georgia.

In the house, Friday, Mr. Strauss, of New York, offered a joint resolution on the extradition treaty with Russia, and it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. After a call of committees for reports, Mr. Ealoe, of Tennessee, antagonized Mr. Springer's motion to take up the bank tax bill, by a motion to consider bills on the private calendar. The vote on a division was, yeas 93, nays 93. Mr. Reed demanded a vote by yeas and nays. The motion was defeated, and the house proceeded to consider the bank tax bill. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, was entitled to the floor, but relinquished it in favor of Mr. Brodie, of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee on banking and currency, announcing that he would finish his own speech at a later period.

The house went into committee of the whole at Saturday's session to further consider the bill to repeal the state bank tax act, and Mr. Izlar, of South Carolina, continued his remarks begun Friday in favor of the repeal.

The house renewed consideration of the bill to repeal the state bank tax act at Monday's session. The first speaker by the majority was Mr. Brodie, of Pennsylvania, who maintained the constitutionality of the law. Mr. Holman gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, call up the Indian appropriation bill for consideration.

THE SENATE.

The senate, Thursday, voted to put lumber on the free list of the tariff bill. This, of course, will not be satisfactory to the lumbermen of Georgia and Alabama. They have petitioned for a duty, as they sell large quantities of lumber in the north and west where Canadian lumber will now compete with the product of Georgia and Alabama. The sugar schedule was taken up, but the progress on it promises to be very slow. The great fight against the bill which republicans seek to make will be on this. They believe if they can defeat this schedule and put sugar on the free list it will mean the defeat of the entire bill, as several democrats will vote against the bill unless sugar is protected.

In the senate, Friday, the resolution offered by Mr. Call went over till Saturday for the appointment of a select committee of five senators to investigate the subject of the organized efforts of corporations to control the elections of state legislatures and members of congress and whether corrupt practices, such as bribery by free transportation and the subsidizing of newspapers, have been resorted to and whether such acts are consistent with the preservation of the republic of the United States and the rights and liberties of the people. At 10:40 the tariff bill was laid before the senate, the sugar schedule being the pending question, and Mr. Manderson proceeded to speak upon it.

In the senate, Saturday, Mr. Hill called up his resolution directing the special committee to investigate the charges of bribery, senatorial speculation and the influence of the sugar trust in the framing of the sugar schedule, to throw open its doors while the bill was being taken. He by the Smith failed to win the resolution. He argued that the terms of the resolution under which the special committee was appointed neither authorized nor refused authority for secret sessions. The senate made laws in the interest of the public. Why should not the committee investigate in the eyes of the public? The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Gray, Lodge, Allen and Hill.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, asked unanimous consent that the resolution be voted on without further debate. Mr. Doherty objected and argued in favor of bringing the contentious witnesses before the senate and punishing them for contempt. Then Mr. Gordon renewed his suggestion, and Washburn objected. The resolution went over without action.

The first business done by the senate Monday was the passage of a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the inquiries and investigations ordered up and the amendments to paragraph 182, changed by the finance committee, offering the time when the repeal of the sugar bounty is to take effect from July 1st, 1894, to June 1st, 1895, was agreed to. Subsequently by unanimous consent, that action was reconsidered and the amendments still remain open. Mr. Allison took the floor and argued against the repeal of the sugar bounty and against the repeal of the sugar on the dutiable list.

THROUGH THE SOUTH

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

Collected and Condensed From Our Daily Dispatches.

George H. Donnell, of Mississippi, has been appointed chief clerk of the census bureau at \$2,500 per annum. James H. Wardle, of New York, whom Donnell succeeds, has been transferred to the pension office.

Abingdon, Va., is threatened with an epidemic of smallpox. Martha Washington Female college was closed Thursday and Jackson Female institute said to be in strict quarantine. J. I. Hurt, a young lawyer, is the only stricken person at present.

Dava Turner, a wealthy citizen of Anthony, Fla., committed suicide by hanging himself to a girder in his barn. He left a note stating that he was too miserable to live. Why he was miserable no one knows, as he possessed a comfortable fortune and his domestic relations were pleasant.

A Knoxville, Tenn. special says: Three hundred miners stopped work at Coal Creek Friday because they were informed that the Jellico district, thirty-six miles distant, would send a thousand armed men and would stop them by force if it could be done in any other way. One thousand Coal Creek miners, however, are still at work, and say they will not stop. This may mean work for the state militia.

Holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central railroad to the amount of \$1,140,800 met at Savannah Thursday. All had signed an agreement, which became operative when signed by \$1,000,000, face value of the debentures. A committee of five was appointed to act as trustees of the debenture holders in securing for them proper recognition in any reorganization plan that may be put forward.

A rousing meeting of Hamilton county, Tenn., populists was held in Chattanooga Saturday and endorsed Colonel Mimms, of Nashville, for governor and chose delegates to the third district congressional convention. Frank Dickey, of Monroe county, made the race in 1892; ex-Governor Sherwood, of Franklin county, and others are mentioned to make the race for congress. Judge R. C. McKee was named for chancellor.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch says: The celebrated White Sulphur springs property has been sold to T. Burke, of Alexandria, Va., agent for the preferred bond holders, for the sum of \$265,000. The season at the White usually opens June 1st and while there is no definite information to date to effect, it is expected that the popular resort for many years, will again become the lessee and that the springs will be opened as usual.

The steamer of J. O'Connell with Fry's commonwealth army arrived at Parkersburg, W. Va., Sunday morning. The steamer was loaded with arms and provisions and was refused to permit them to land. The loaders said that the contract with the steamer was to land the army at Marietta, where they would embark and go overland to Parkersburg. The boat, however, landed the army at Parkersburg, and the loaders refused to return. The army sent a communication to return, but this was refused.

Fire at the Laconia car works at Laconia, New Hampshire, burned over \$100,000 worth of property; insurance, \$50,000. The car company's plant, consisting of three large buildings in the passenger car department, their entire malleable iron foundry plant, with patterns, etc., and two small dwelling houses. A large refrigerator building and office owned by the Swift meat company were also lost. The fire started in the paint shop in the car works. There are indications of incendiarism.

The mines at Whitwell, Tenn., have been leased by the Pikeville Mining Company, and it is reported that work will be resumed at once. The striking miners will go back into the shafts on the old scale, the action being merely one of sympathy with the general strike. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, owners of this extensive property, closely following the strike, abandoned the place, shipping away their movable property, and many families left the mining settlement of 3,000 souls to cast their fortunes elsewhere. Six hundred men will be given work.

A FATAL WRECK

An accident resulting in the loss of eight lives and the injury of fifteen to twenty persons, more or less seriously, occurred at Marshfield, Wis. Train No. 96, on the Wisconsin Central railway, went through an open switch and was completely wrecked. Four persons were taken from the wreck dead and four others are missing, supposed to have been caught in the mass of broken timbers and crushed. Among the dead are the engineer, fireman and one of the Tweedy brothers.

General Sickness.

It is said that General Daniel E. Sickles is tired of Washington and will not seek a re-election to Congress. Should this rumor prove true a few months will see the close, so far as the public is concerned, of an extraordinary career, but General Sickles will remain until the end one of the striking figures of this big town, writes Willard Gray in a New York letter. He is now past seventy-two, but does not look to be over sixty. His figure is still erect and powerful. He has a massive head, strong features, a dark complexion and an energetic expression which is increased by the fire of his dark eyes. His head of hair and heavy mustache retain their pristine gloss, and seem even darker than they were in his younger years, and yet nearly fifty years ago this scarred veteran of politics and war was in the New York Legislature, and during the bitter debates upon slavery and secession, he was a leader of the Democracy in Congress. His career as a volunteer officer in the service of the Union, from the time he raised his renowned brigade until the day he was maimed for life, and through the long years that were fought between the Chickahominy and Gettysburg, was distinguished by the same vehemence and tenacity that he had previously displayed in politics.

How Did He Do It? A farmer went to town and told a merchant he wanted some nails. The merchant told him he would sell him forty pounds of twenty pennies to the dollar; thirty-five pounds of twelve pennies to the dollar, and thirty pounds of ten pennies to the dollar. The farmer said the merchant would take a dollar's worth of the three kinds, and wanted twice as many twelves and twice as many tens as twenties. The merchant figured all over two sheets of paper and then failed to work the sum. He then said to the farmer: "If you work that sum I will give you the nails." So the farmer took the pencil, solved the problem for the merchant, weighed up the nails, threw them on his back and went home laughing. —Western Pioneer.



DANIEL E. SICKLES.

and that were subsequently displayed in another field, about which less is known by his contemporaries. He was a successful effort at Madrid, when he was American Minister to the short-lived Spanish Republic (1869-1874), to bring about the abolition of negro slavery in the Spanish West Indies, has never been told. There are documents upon this subject in the State Department at Washington, from which one of the most striking chapters in our diplomatic annals can be written, and it is to be hoped that the chapter, which would bring to light a remarkable but obscure episode in the military career of General Sickles, will remain unwritten till his life has ended. It is not too much to say that it was by General Sickles's pressure upon Castelar that the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was brought about, nor is it too much to say that it was under the same pressure that the law providing for gradual emancipation in Cuba was promulgated. Furthermore, if General Sickles had then been able to secure the desired co-operation at Washington, the "Gum of the Antilles" would long ago have been under the American flag. General Sickles is a man of fortune by inheritance, and knows how to enjoy life in the fashionable circles of New York.

How Old Are Horseshoes? The earliest form of the horseshoe was a leather boot, says Dr. S. J. Harger, of the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School. But this boot was only worn by heavy war horses. The ordinary horses of the Greeks, Romans, Arabians and other natives were unhoused, though methods of hardening the hoofs were occasionally used. The earliest written record of metal shoes is found in a book by the Emperor Leo VI., who died 911 A. D., but horseshoes have been found in tombs that date back to the sixth century. The earliest Oriental form of shoes was nearly circular, and was fastened on, not by nails, but by flanges driven into the side of the hoof. The Arabian farmers even today shoe their horses cold, and regard the European method as injurious. —The Pennsylvania.

Here in the South! One can get Engravings sold to anything done in the North, and at a cheaper rate. Whenever you want any kind of cut, engraving, book plate, card, catalog, letter head, etc., why don't send up North to the publisher, and get it made for you? Why don't you get it made in Atlanta, Ga. All you have to do is to write to the publisher, and he will send you a list of prices. Their Engravings are equal to Photographs.

Teething Children. Nothing on earth will take children through the trying ordeal of teething so pleasantly, and so very surely and safely, as Dr. King's Royal Pectoral. They all like to take it, and it acts like magic in meeting the troubles of the critical period. Thousands have tried it, and it has never been known to fail.

Shiloh's Cure (sold on a guarantee. It cures Incontinent Consumption) Is the Best Cough Cure. \$1.00. 400.00. Address, for circular, C. B. Corlie, R. 2, Miami, Fla.

Lady of the House—"I am a poor, low widow, sir; and— Ragged Haggard—"I'd like to accommodate you, Ma'am, but I am already betrothed." —Puck.

Synonyms.

Steal a chicken, and you are a thief; steal \$1,000 from your employer, and you are an embezzler; steal \$5,000 from the government, and you are a defaulter; rob your competitor on the stock exchange of \$10,000, and you are a financier; rob him of \$100,000 to \$500,000, and you are a wizard or a Napoleon of finance; wreck a railroad, and gather it in, and you are a "magnate"; wreck a great railroad system, and you are a "railroad king"; conduct a "negotiation" by which a strong nation plunders a weak nation of thousands upon thousands of square miles of territory, and makes the weak nation pay millions of money indemnity for the wrong it has suffered, and you are a diplomat. Truly, "the times are out of joint." —Religious Herald.

About Bad Roads.

An exchange indulges in the following sage observation, which we believe will receive hearty endorsement most any spring: "Bad roads lead to poverty; they make men swear; bad roads lead to intemperance; men think it is necessary to fortify the inner man with a number of drinks to enable them to stand a long journey through the mud. Bad roads lead to cruelty; the kindest hearted driver often has to stimulate his team with the lash. Bad roads lead to poverty; the wear and tear on wagons, harness and animals make of a large per cent of profit."

A Fine Business University. The Southern Shortland and Business University of Atlanta, Georgia, the handsomest building in Atlanta, is one of the finest business training schools and shorthand institutes in America. Send your boys and girls to them and have them thoroughly educated. It will pay them to become returns. This institution has educated and placed in positions over six thousand people who are making from \$50 to \$300 per month. Special terms given this month. Send for the University catalogue.

Free as Air. Although long and obstinately obstructed, free as air become the bowels when Hostetter's Stomach Bitter is used to relieve and regulate them. Not that the great laxative operates unduly upon them. Quite the contrary. Neither does it cause griping. In both these particulars it is preferable to a violent cathartic. Use the Bitter for malaise and rheumatic ailments, kidney trouble, biliousness, dyspepsia and nervousness.

Marriage is a failure when one side is a tight-rope. Dr. Kline's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Prepared and bottled by Dr. J. C. Kline, Laboratory, Birmingham, N. Y.

In all affairs of vice you can afford to be a fool. Don't get to sleep with the knowledge that you haven't honestly earned your night's rest.

Southern Recipes. "The Cream of Cook Books" contains the best recipes of the old books, and may never before be printed. "The New South Cook Book" is beautifully bound, contains the best of the old recipes, and the receipt of ten cents in postage. B. W. Wrenn, G. P. A., E. T. V. & G. R. H., Knoxville, Tenn.

Alzheimer one may carry on mixed farming, each branch should be a specialty, and the stock kept should be the best adapted to that branch.

Here in the South! One can get Engravings sold to anything done in the North, and at a cheaper rate. Whenever you want any kind of cut, engraving, book plate, card, catalog, letter head, etc., why don't send up North to the publisher, and get it made for you? Why don't you get it made in Atlanta, Ga. All you have to do is to write to the publisher, and he will send you a list of prices. Their Engravings are equal to Photographs.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

California has a 3,800 acre prairie orchard. Victoria, Australia, had a gold output of about \$16,000,000 last year. Westminster bridge, built in 1750, was the first in which the foundations were laid by the aid of caissons.

Some of the Comstock mines are so deep that no means has yet been devised to overcome the excessive heat. A Persian legend makes Christ say: "When I come again, after 1,000 years, I shall come in the form of a woman."

The green ants of Australia make nests by bending leaves together and uniting them with a kind of natural glue. As there were just 13 marriages in Henniker, N. H., last year, the brides were all the objects of superstitious solicitude.

Civil engineers say the wings of the butterfly display the greatest possible lightness combined with the greatest possible strength.

American buggies are unrepenting those of English make in London and Paris. The only light, graceful vehicles in Europe come from this country.

In what are called "looming mirages" distant objects show an apparent exaggeration in height without alteration in breadth. A curious game with unusual results is reported from Tombstone, Arizona. The roots of a tree are said to have grown around a water pipe and caused it to break.

A Manitoba farmer has a garden patch the soil of which he imported bodily from a warmer climate. On it he grows vegetables which are entirely foreign to his neighborhood.

It is the secretary bird of South Africa that can whip any snake or scorpion to its size. Stanley used to say that the reptiles would crawl away from this bird's shadow in wild fear.

Two persons playing dominoes ten hours a day and making four moves a minute, could continue 118,000 years without exhausting all the combinations of the game, the total of which is 248,328,311,840.

Petroleum has been known from a very ancient date. Italy, Persia, India, the borders of the Caspian Sea, Java and North America possess petroleum springs, discovered ages ago. About 1859 the existence of petroleum and petroleum reservoirs was signaled in Pennsylvania.

If you must "how your wild oats," young men, sow them on a blazing hillside. Don't let them germinate and produce a crop of evil results.

CHARACTER from handwriting may be determined to a certain extent when the handwriting is in the form of a check that the bank will honor.

Free as Air.

Although long and obstinately obstructed, free as air become the bowels when Hostetter's Stomach Bitter is used to relieve and regulate them. Not that the great laxative operates unduly upon them. Quite the contrary. Neither does it cause griping. In both these particulars it is preferable to a violent cathartic. Use the Bitter for malaise and rheumatic ailments, kidney trouble, biliousness, dyspepsia and nervousness.

Marriage is a failure when one side is a tight-rope. Dr. Kline's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Prepared and bottled by Dr. J. C. Kline, Laboratory, Birmingham, N. Y.

In all affairs of vice you can afford to be a fool.

Don't get to sleep with the knowledge that you haven't honestly earned your night's rest. "The Cream of Cook Books" contains the best recipes of the old books, and may never before be printed. "The New South Cook Book" is beautifully bound, contains the best of the old recipes, and the receipt of ten cents in postage. B. W. Wrenn, G. P. A., E. T. V. & G. R. H., Knoxville, Tenn.

Alzheimer one may carry on mixed farming, each branch should be a specialty, and the stock kept should be the best adapted to that branch.

Here in the South! One can get Engravings sold to anything done in the North, and at a cheaper rate. Whenever you want any kind of cut, engraving, book plate, card, catalog, letter head, etc., why don't send up North to the publisher, and get it made for you? Why don't you get it made in Atlanta, Ga. All you have to do is to write to the publisher, and he will send you a list of prices. Their Engravings are equal to Photographs.

THOSE who could not eat cake, hot biscuit, bread and pastry because of indigestion have found that by raising them with Royal Baking Powder they are enabled to eat them with perfect comfort.

Royal Baking Powder is composed of chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is an actual preventive of dyspepsia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Rules for Children.

Be prompt at every meal. Never shout, run or jump in the house. Shut every door after you without slamming it. Let your first, last and best friend be your mother. Carefully clean the snow or mud off your boots before entering the house. Never interrupt any conversation, but wait patiently your turn to speak. Wash your hands at the table or in the parlor with dirty hands or tumbled hair. Always speak kindly and politely to servants if you

